

House Wrecks Price Control in Test Vote

RETRIBUTION
By Ilya Ehrenburg
See Page 8

Daily Worker

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WLB Turns Down Portal Wage Plea

Labor Members Oppose Decision

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 18 (UPI)—Union coal miners in at least five Alabama pits jumped the gun today on Sunday's coal strike deadline by refusing to return for the 3 P. M. night shift.

The action, involving an estimated 2,150 miners, came after the War Labor Board rejected the United Mine Workers demands for portal-to-portal pay.

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI)—The War Labor Board today rejected the portal-to-portal pay demand and in effect told the United Mine Workers they could carry their claims to court if they felt justified under terms of the wage-hour law.

The UMW Policy Committee will meet tomorrow at 11 A. M. to con-

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Strikes in the mines "help Hitler to defeat our country," says the Jamestown, Pa., local of the United Mine Workers, in a resolution sent to the War Labor Board, calling on the UMW international policy committee to deal with the board. The local union asked the WLB to "set a minimum wage rate and use its powers to enforce its decisions on both parties."

Under the decision, there was no immediate comment from Lewis or other union officials but the unfavorable ruling raised definite prospects of the third mine strike within two months when the UMW's current truce expires at midnight Sunday.

The vote on the long-awaited decision in the coal wage controversy was 8 to 4, with the four labor members dissenting on the ground that some compensation should have been granted the miners for underground travel time.

LABOR MEMBERS DISSENT

The labor members charged that the board had "launched upon a legalistic justification" for not deciding the portal to portal question. It resorted to technicalities in settling other labor disputes, the dissenters said, adding that "what brought about a change from this policy will be difficult to understand."

Board Chairman William H. Davis announced the decision, declaring the WLB would not yield on its stand for preservation of the wage stabilization program rooted in the Little Steel wage ceiling formula.

The Board ordered the miners and soft coal operators to extend for two years the 1941-1943 contract.

(Continued on Page 4)

Yanks in Africa Condemn Lewis

ALGIERS, June 18 (UPI)—The doughboys' newspaper, "Stars and Stripes," devoted an entire page to letters from American soldiers in North Africa attacking John L. Lewis and other strike leaders as being "un-American."

One letter, signed simply by three former miners now in the cavalry read in part:

"What are the people back home waiting for? If they don't stop Lewis and his gang now, maybe Hitler will pin that decoration personally on John L. Lewis in Washington. We want to belong to the United Mine Workers of America and not to the United Mine Workers of John L. Lewis."

Another, signed by Pvt. Emil Dordik suggested that the army take over Lewis and his lieutenants.

"It has taken over the industries, so why let a piker like Lewis act like a dictator during our present crisis?" Dordik wrote. "Let's go, America, and use some force."

Cpl. Charles Brausow wrote:

"Mr. Lewis and your miners, you have friends and relatives sleeping over here. You never saw them when they clenched their hands in agony as they died. You never saw the doctors hopelessly trying to mend their broken bodies. We have."

House Wrecks Price Control in Test Vote

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The House today voted to slash OPA funds by \$35,000,000, turn the price control agency completely over to lobbyists for the meat trust and the food industry and to bar rigidly any subsidies whatever to roll back prices.

Shortly afterwards, the House voted by 156 to 80 in support of an amendment by Rep. Joe Starnes, Alabama member of the Dies Committee, to eliminate completely a \$5,000,000 appropriation for the domestic branch of the Office of War Information.

This amendment would kill all information and education activities of OWP.

ROLL CALL VOTE

House action was tentative, but appeared likely to be sustained in roll call votes as the riotous session continued until late into the night.

A fight to save OPA and OWP will thus have to be made in the Senate.

For, if amendments passed today to the War Agency appropriation bill are sustained by the House, the nation's price control and rationing program will have been effectively wrecked, and disastrous inflation will literally be around the corner. And every effort to bring the message of the war effort to the people will be stymied.

This would be the upshot of as disgraceful a performance in the Senate as this correspondent has witnessed in the last six years.

With the nation engaged in a desperate war for survival, practically the entire Republican delegation in the House engaged in the most flagrant kind of politics-as-usual.

GOP LEADS PACK

Rep. Everett Dirksen, the smooth-talking stooge of the powerful Farm Bureau Federation of Illinois, and Rep. John Taber, the hard-shelled loud-voiced New York tory, cracked the whip, and with only a

(Continued on Page 4)

Kosher Stores Face Closing

On the eve of the roll-back in meat prices, the city was faced with the possible closing of 5,000 kosher poultry retail stores.

Threats of a poultry strike were reiterated by Jack Kranis, counsel for the Federation of Kosher Butchers late yesterday.

Mr. Kranis said that unless some relief was accorded Federation members they would cease buying poultry today. The stoppage of poultry buying, he asserted, was due to the retailers' inability to pay black market prices and continue to sell at OPA ceiling prices.

Department of Agriculture spokesmen said that the meat supply over the weekend would be low.

There was some smoked pork in the wholesale market but no fresh pork was available, at least through legitimate channels. Western dressed beef supplies were less than 20 per cent of normal here.

Commissioner of Markets Daniel P. Wolley revealed yesterday that he had granted permission to a slaughterer to open a stall in Washington Market. Early next week, the firm of Sonnenberg and Lotstein, is expected to start selling meat direct to the consumer in the city of large quantities of meat at OPA prices.

A survey of restaurant prices in five states was ordered by L. R. Samuels, regional OPA chief of the retail trades and service section.

"The OPA will probably be forced

"to freeze restaurant prices," he said.

"The survey shows that the April 4 to 10 base period was a fair and equitable price structure."

If prices were inflationary, he pointed out, OPA would order a

roll-back.

(Continued on Page 6)

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI)—The House Appropriations Committee today approved the largest appropriation bill for the War Department to translate into decisive strategic and tactical plans" during fiscal 1944.

More than one-third of the total was for the Air Corps, including money to procure 99,740 planes—"practically the whole cost of the Army's position of the new airplane program."

The \$23,855,481,000 for the Air Corps prevented a "very appreciable decline" in the funds available for the Army in fiscal 1944, despite the fact that enlisted strength will expand by 1,000,000 men.

In fiscal 1943, which ends June 30, the government has spent only \$97,779,487,236 for all phases of the war, including lend-lease. In fiscal 1944 it will make more than that available for the War Department alone.

The \$71,510,438,873 includes \$59,037,500 in new appropriations and \$12,472,039,200 in previously appropriated but unused funds. Last year's new appropriations were only \$42,820,000,265, although \$29,800,000 were carried over from fiscal 1942.

The committee cut only \$32,986,827 from budget requests—about one-half of one per cent of the total.

The bill was approved a few hours after Chairman George (D. Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee proposed limiting to \$75,000,000 a year the combined expenditures of the army and navy.

A record Navy appropriation bill, providing for expenditures of \$27,637,000,000, went to the White House for signature today. With the Army bill this will make about \$90,147,000,000 available for both services in the year beginning July 1.

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Japanese Frustrations

By a Veteran Commander

THERE are no essential changes to report from Europe in the last 24 hours, except for a British aerial raid on Naples and a Soviet deep raid on Mogilev (the railroad bridge across the Dnieper was destroyed; this is the second outstanding bridge-blasting the Soviet fliers have done in this war, the first being the destruction of the great Rumunian bridge across the Danube at Chernovoda in 1941; bridges are considered to be one of the most difficult objectives to hit).

In the Pacific theatre the Japanese have suffered their worst aerial defeat since the battle of Santa Cruz Island. Seventy-four Japanese planes were shot down by our fliers over Guadalcanal. With the loss of only six planes American fliers brought down 32 Japanese bombers and 45 Zero fighters. This ratio of 13 to 1 is probably the highest yet ever.

It would seem to us that the fact that the Japanese decided upon an attack in such force means that they have reasons to believe that powerful U.S. forces have been massing in the southwest Pacific of late. The Japanese have had many frustrations in the Solomons and in the air they have been getting a continuous licking. Therefore, they would not venture into this hornet's nest without ponderous reasons.

Simultaneously the Chinese High Command let it be known that in the Battle of the Upper Yangtze the Japanese lost 40,000 killed or wounded out of the 100,000 odd men they threw into the battle which lasted 40 days. (By the way, this statement should not be construed as meaning that the battle is over; on the contrary, the Chinese are pressing their advantage and are advancing toward the Yangtze from the south.)

At this point, there being no other developments, this department goes AWOL for the day.

76 U. S. Casualties in Guadalcanal Victory

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UP).—The brilliant Guadalcanal victory of American fighter pilots over a Japanese air armada, which was blasted out of the skies with 77 of its 120 planes destroyed, was won at a cost of a damaged merchant ship, a landing barge and 76 personnel casualties, in addition to the six planes previously listed.

A communiqué disclosed that the Japanese armada consisted of 60 bombers and 80 fighters. This was by far the biggest fleet of land-based planes yet dispatched by the enemy on any single mission in this war.

The fact the Japanese risked such a force suggested they were gambling for extraordinarily big stakes, possibly a U. S. shipping concentration poised for a major offensive blow.

The Navy listed American casualties as 25 killed, 29 injured and 22 missing afloat and ashore. One of the six U. S. pilots shot down was rescued.

The American score sheet revealed that the victory, biggest single triumph in the history of aerial warfare, was one of the most one-sided yet scored in the Pacific.

Soviet Paper Discusses Allied Coalition

(Continued from Page 1)

Britain are trying to hamper the strengthening of ties of friendship between the forces of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition.

NAMES DEFATISTS

"It is a good thing that the number of these gentlemen is not so great," says the editorial. "It is good that almost no one listens to them." It declares, recalling the history of the former British minister Moore-Brabazon, Lady Astor, William Bullitt, Senator Albert Chandler, Burton Wheeler and Martin Dies.

The impression involuntarily created is that what these people fear is not so much the victory over the common enemy as 'excessive friendliness' between the members of the anti-Hitler coalition." War and the Working Class says.

Referring to the policy of certain Polish circles and of the interest of these circles in the fate of the Baltic countries, the western Ukraine and western Byelorussia, the editorial ridicules the attempt to deny the historic community of the fate of the peoples of those republics and regions with that of the Soviet people.

Dwelling on the question of what the Soviet Union will do after Hitler's defeat, the editorial says:

"Clearly the people of the Soviet Union are interested primarily in peace and friendly relations with other peoples, to say nothing of the fact that the Soviet peoples will have a number of urgent needs and problems connected with the liquidation of the monstrous damage caused by Hitler on Soviet territory."

"The greater the unity and strength behind the joint onslaught against the common enemy, the stronger will the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition emerge from the great trial of the war—for the good of their people and for the benefit of all freedom-loving mankind," the editorial concludes.

On the War Fronts

Training For Invasion



Dropping from a transport plane Allied paratroopers head toward earth in rapid succession somewhere in the Middle East. They can be seen (left) in various stages of descent. It's all part of the vast Allied program for the day when Hitler's "fortress" will be stormed from sea, air and land.

Paris 3 Years Later-- Its Liberation Near

By Viktorov
(Translated from Pravda)
(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, June 18 (ICN).—Three years ago the Germans entered Paris. They are still there. But Paris of 1943 is not the Paris of 1940.

At that time the French people, numb with horror at the terrible betrayal, watched their defiled country being sold out. Along the roads of France wandered millions of refugees who were fleeing from Hitler and who saw no way of escape.

At that time a certain part of the French were inclined to believe that any peace was better than war, that it would be possible to remain passive and wait for better times under the flag of German-French collaboration.

Life showed the consequences that follow in the wake of capitulation, that arise as a result of refusal to resist the hateful and bloodthirsty aggressor. The French people began to wake from their lethargy, but they were still suppressed. They saw not the ways and means for striking a blow at the colossal war machine which routed France in 46 days.

GAINED HEART

But when news reached France of the heroic resistance put up by the Soviet people, when the battered German units began to arrive from the Soviet-German front in France on furlough, when the myth about the "invincibility" of the German fascist hordes was scattered to the four winds, the French people gained heart and embarked on their struggle against the occupationists.

The Paris of 1943, like the whole of France, does not nor will it ever recognize the Compiegne "armistice." The French people are in a state of war with the Hitlerite occupationists. The Petain-Laval clique is isolated in the country; their only support are German bayonets, but even this support is weakening.

All French forces who treasure the honor and independence of French soil are uniting beyond the confines of France. The interests of France, the French people who still languish in Hitlerite captivity, Hitler despised France, but France will be avenged. In liberated

Chilean Labor Head Says

Argentine Putsch Aimed to Save Castillo Policy

By Alfred Miller
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, June 18.—The generals' rebellion in the Argentine is the successful effort of the ultra-reactionary forces of that country to save the pro-Axis policy of Castillo from a smashing defeat by the democratic forces in the scheduled presidential elections, the Chilean labor leader, Salvador Ocampo, declared here today.

Ocampo, who is general secretary of the Confederation of Workers of Chile, and Pacific Region secretary of the Confederation of Latin-American Workers, arrived here yesterday after a journey through the principal countries of South America to confer with Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the C.T.A.L.

Besides asking Secretary Hull to intervene with the Argentine government to prevent Codovilla's deportation, the Committee wired Argentine President Ramirez that "the civilized world will be outraged if the Argentine Government sends Codovilla to certain death before a Franco firing squad."

The push of the democratic forces of Argentina was so strong

that Castillo's candidate for president would have met a smashing defeat," Ocampo said. "And the government of Castillo was so weak and so unprepared to resist this popular attack, that the ultra-reactionary forces, anticipating events, came out in its defense."

AIDED SPAIN REPUBLIC
"However," the Chilean trade union leader continued, "I am fully confident that the Argentine people will have the last word to say, and that, thanks to them, Argentina will join the democratic forces of the world. It must not be forgotten that the Argentine people have greatly aided the democratic cause, yesterday with the Spanish Republic, today with the Allies."

Ocampo informed Lombardo Toledano that the C.T.A.L. affiliated organizations in Central America

Catholic Bishop Responds to Plea

By Senator Manuel Mora

(Secretary of the recently-dissolved Communist Party of Costa Rica, and a member of the Costa Rican Parliament)

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

RAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 18

—The recently-held National Conference of the Communist Party here has decided to dissolve the party, and at the same session founded the "Peoples Vanguard" (Vanguardia Popular) embodying without substantial changes the organization, membership, program and constitution of the Party.

In the manifesto issued, the Party conference declared that "the Peoples Vanguard shall continue to be the politically-organized vanguard of the working class and the whole people in the struggle for a better life."

The Communist Party was never the instrument of foreign forces, nor did it have postures contrary to the national reality.

TO MOBILIZE PEOPLE

"But the dissolution of the Comintern has not been enough to dislodge absurd fears in our country. The slanders against the Party, and the mistakes committed by it during its first years are linked in the mind of broad sections of the people with the name 'Communist Party,' preventing the party from carrying out many of its aims, and mobilizing the masses against Nazi-Fascism."

Thus, the change of name will help give our movement the features that really correspond to the present stage of the country's development."

After this resolution was passed, we entered into negotiations with the Catholic Church, aimed to achieve an alliance with the Catholic masses in the fight against totalitarianism and the 5th column. Incidentally, there is a powerful movement in Costa Rica directed toward a great central body of the working-class and the peasants which is now being organized. And I need hardly add that the people are behind the sincerely democratic policies of our president, Dr. Rafael Calderon Guardia, as was shown in the largest May Day meetings ever held in the capital city of San José.

CATHOLIC RESPONSE

We gave the manifesto of our conference to the head of the Catholic Church here, Archbishop Sana-bria, reaffirming our respect for the religious sentiments of the people. The Archbishop replied as follows:

"The turn of the Communist Party alters by a small degree the scruples of the Catholic conscience. Catholics workers may join the People's Vanguard. Catholics must choose between the Swastika and the cross of Christ. Nazism must be crushed. The Catholic Church will maintain its endeavor to build Catholic trade unions, but Catholic workers may join the trade unions controlled by the Peoples Vanguard. This agreement is subject to approval by the Holy See."

The Archbishop also emphasized that the Costa Rican Church intends to help the poor, and not the powerful. He gave support to constitutional reforms that would limit rights to organize trade unions, the right to strike, collective bargaining, and social security.

The new situation means that

relations with the USSR in the coming weeks and great meetings will be held on June 22.

The new situation also portends

the formation of an alliance of all

democratic forces to keep our na-

tion from falling prey to reaction,

and defeat reaction's attempt to de-

stroy unionism, and capture the

coming elections.

In the coming academic year the

Belorussian State Medical Insti-

tute is to reopen in Yaroslavl. Three

new student numbers are to be ad-

mitted to the freshman class.

The Belorussian State Univer-

sity is also to reopen in Moscow.

"as quickly as possible" and that

they are urging steps "for interna-

tional coordination of trade union

activities throughout the world."

All the South American coun-

tries he visited, Ocampo made ef-

orts in behalf of labor's political

prisoners. There exists a strong

solidarity movement, fighting for

the liberation of these men and he

has accepted them. He rec-

ognizes that the working class of

Chile is fighting for the improve-

ment of its conditions and he has

accepted this as part of the gen-

eral solution for the general welfare

and the progress of the nation.

"What is nowheres understood," he

said, is that men like the great peo-

ples' leader Carlos Prestes remain

imprisoned instead of being allowed

to add their efforts to the great

cause of our peoples."

Speaking of the present situation

in Chile, his own country, Ocampo

declared:

"The Government of President

Rios is characterized by its demo-

cratic attitude. On the most im-

portant problems it systematically

consults with all the parties and

particularly with those of the left."

"The Confederation of Workers of

Chile has frequently presented its

opinions and many times the Pres-

ident has accepted them. He rec-

ognizes that the working class of

Chile is fighting for the improve-

ment of its conditions and he has

accepted this as part of the gen-

eral solution for the general welfare

and the progress of the nation."

"One of the best examples of the

working class has given of its at-

titude was in the case of the coal

miners. Together with the miners

they presented a vast plan of

general reorganization of the

mining industry which, when ap-

plied will mean a tremendous pro-

gress in production, and will gen-

erally aid to raise the living stand-

ards of the broad masses."

Costa Rica Communists Form New Party

Noted Poles in USSR Signed Letter of Thanks to Stalin

By Stefan Jendrichowski, Alexander Klos and Kazimir Witkowski.

The Congress letter thanked Stalin for permission to form the "Thaddeus Kosciuszko" division in the Soviet Union, and continued:

New York Child Care Plans in Muddle

Manpower Crisis Aggravated

By Mac Gordon
All projected child care programs to allow New York's mothers to go to work have broken down.

The entire situation is in a muddle, and the dozens of child care committees in various parts of the city feel themselves up a blind alley.

The breakdown of these programs prevents solution of the acute manpower crisis in the laundry, restaurant and other service industries in the city.

These industries are essential to the maintenance of civilian life, and their failure to get labor presents the city with the need for drawing on every possible source of manpower. That means the mothers of young children.

Neither the federal, state or city governments, however, have made provision for permitting these mothers to go to work, despite all the discussion on the subject of child care.

The much-publicized state program advanced by Governor Dewey has proved a hoax. The legislature voted \$2,500,000 for child care, to be matched by an equal grant to the state from the federal government.

The state is supposed to supply one-third of the cost of operations of child care centers from this fund. The local communities and the parents of the children must supply the other two-thirds.

BLOCKS PROGRAM

But the State War Council rules for the use of state funds are so rigged as to make the program almost useless.

First, funds are to be used only for operational expenses. But it costs several thousand dollars to set up a child care center. Money is needed for equipment, for getting the place, etc. There is absolutely no provision for this in the state program.

Second, the state funds must be matched by the municipalities. New York City has appropriated the meagre sum of \$120,000 for that purpose, a large part of which is being consumed in simply continuing some of the child care centers that existed under WPA.

Third, State War Council rules require that only mothers engaged in war industries may send their children to state-financed nurseries. While the State Council has indicated that it interprets war industry rather broadly, the same is not true of the City War Council. Thus, the mothers who go to work in the service industries would not be eligible for child care under the program.

War industry communities upstairs are eligible for funds under the federal Lanham Act, and have availed themselves of these funds instead of using the state program. The federal government supplies the equipment and the place, if necessary, and grants 50 per cent of the operational costs.

STATE REQUIREMENT

What is more, the state requires that the community advance funds for operations, and then reimburses the community. The federal government, however, advances the funds.

New York City has not been eligible for Lanham Act funds because it is not considered a critical war manpower shortage area.

Lanham Act funds are now exhausted, however. A new bill before Congress, introduced by Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah, calls for \$20,000,000 for child care centers. Criticism has been leveled at this bill on the grounds that it is not enough, and child care groups have urged that it be increased to \$100,000.

Also, the bill provides that states must apply for the funds. This, too, has been criticized and amendments have been proposed permitting municipalities and non-profit groups in communities to apply for the funds.

With the necessary amendments, the bill can prove a partial solution to the child care problem.

So far as the state program is concerned, the numerous child care groups in New York have got to direct their pressure in these directions:

1.—State War Council rules must be changed so that the \$3,000,000 state fund can be used to provide equipment and place, as well as operational expenses. Also, rules should permit the state to advance funds for a stated period.

2.—The city appropriation must be increased a great deal, and city rules relaxed to permit all working mothers to send their kids to the centers.

3.—Local child care groups should make application to the City War Council for their Centers, so that the need becomes clearly impressed upon city authorities.

Brownsville Group Holds Anti-Poll Tax Dinner

A "Brownsville Good Will Dinner for Victory" will be held at the Parkway Restaurant, 1638 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, June 20. This dinner is sponsored by the Brownsville Neighborhood Council, the Inter-denominational Social League of Brownsville, and the Brownsville and East New York Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax. Mr. Milton Goell will be toastmaster.

A Guild Memo To Hitler



Lt. Edmund Mulligan attaches a delivery tag at right to a ton fellow he dropped on Nazi Europe as a memo from the boys back home, in a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild. Photo courtesy of Albany Knickerbocker News.

Cost of Living Still Rising, Perkins Cites

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UP).—The cost of living for city workers, paced by a rise of 1.7 per cent in food prices, increased 0.8 per cent in the month ending May 15, bringing the cost of living index 24.1 per cent above January 1941, the base date for the "Little Steel Formula," Secretary of Labor Perkins reported today on the basis of data compiled by her Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Last month's increase compared with a rise of 1.5 per cent in living costs in the month ended March 1 and 1.1 per cent in the month ended April 15.

Food prices continued their spiral, Miss Perkins reported, averaging 17 per cent above last May's prices.

She pointed out that there were wide regional variations and that the national averages do not describe experience in many individual cities and in individual families.

One of the biggest increases in the food line during the last month was in sweet potatoes, which increased 40 per cent in one month to three times their price of a year ago.

Miss Perkins said that aside from food, principal increases were in the cost of services, particularly medical care and barber and beauty shop services. Prices of rayon hostory dropped two per cent it was said, although the new price-quality ceiling established by the Office of Price Administration were not fully in effect.

District 50 Takes 2-1 Beating

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 18.—This stronghold of the United Mine Workers Union saw the UMW's District 50 go down to a crushing two-to-one defeat at the hands of the CIO this week.

4 Governors Join in Write-Russia Drive

Messages to citizens of the Soviet Union are being sent by prominent Americans from all parts of the country. The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, initiators of the "Correspondence for Friendship" campaign announced yesterday.

The campaign has enlisted the support of hundreds of thousands of Americans who are writing messages on correspondence cards which will be sent to the Soviet Union and distributed there.

Among the prominent persons from whom correspondence cards have been received and their messages are:

Lester C. Hunt, Governor of Wyoming: "To a Public Official in Russia—The people of my state, Wyoming, feel that you and citizens of Russia are doing much toward making a permanent world peace possible."

Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts said: "The people of Massachusetts have watched with sympathy and admiration the fight you are making against the Nazi invaders. Together we will go forward to victory."

Governor M. I. Sharpe of South Dakota addressed his message to "any governor in Russia" and said: "This is a word of encouragement and appreciation of the gallant fight which the great Russian race is making for a cause in which we are all equally interested."

Send your message and get your friends to send theirs to make this "Correspondence for Friendship" campaign a great expression of admiration and friendship for the fighting Soviets. Write, phone, or come in person to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 232 Madison Ave., New York City, Room 805, Murray Hill 3-2022.

GREETINGS TO A SOLDIER
Governor Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire addressed his card to Marshal Semyon Kostantinov Timoshenko and said: "As Governor of New Hampshire and as American soldier in the First World

City Firemen, Policemen Hail Labor's Support on Pay Demand

By Art Shields

New York City's policemen and firemen expect to win their demands for modest wartime increases or "bonuses" this year outlined the campaign as follows:

"Our best support is coming from the labor movement," said Patrick Harnedy, president of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association to the Daily Worker yesterday at his office at 63 Park Row.

Policemen's leaders spoke in similar vein.

Policemen and patrolmen together got 600,000 signatures, three times the 10 per cent of the registered voters, which the law says must be gotten to petition for raises in such cases. They filed 260,000 signatures, 80,000 more than they had to, June 2, with the City Clerk. This gave them authority to ask the City

Council to approve the wartime bonus. If the City Council approves the request goes to the Board of Estimate and the Mayor for action.

And if the Board turns the patrolmen and firemen down they give their case to the people.

After filing signatures, totaling an additional 5 per cent of registered voters, they can put their appeal to the people in a referendum Nov. 2.

They expect to win their demands.

They expect to because the labor movement is with them.

Celler Asks Probe of Pole Officer Now in U.S.

Rep. Celler of New York has asked that an investigation be instituted against Major Michael Graszynski of the Polish Army who is attending the War Department's school of Military Administration at Charlottesville, Va.

Celler's letter addressed to Secretary of War Stimson told of Graszynski's anti-democratic, anti-Semitic record when he was Polish Administrator of Upper Silesia, according to a news story in yesterday's New York Post.

"Look at this one from the Central Trade and Labor Council, signed by Thomas Murtha, the president, and James C. Quinn, secretary.

"It's addressed to all trade unionists, and it says:

"The members of organized labor of the City of New York are urged to sign the petitions, when they are approached."

QUELL'S LETTER

A letter from President Michael J. Quill, president, the Transport Workers, CIO, aroused the police leader's enthusiasm.

Quill's warm letter, wishing the association success, was accompanied by the copy of a resolution of the Transport Workers executive board, which said in part:

"The people of the City of New York, who gave such magnificent support to the Transport Workers Union in its effort to achieve justice for the subway employees will give their wholehearted approval also to the cause of the other street front fighters, the policemen and firemen."

Murtha, Quinn and Quill and other unionists sent similar letters to the offices of the Uniformed Firemen's Association at the same address.

HUNGRY ROOKIES

Mr. Harnedy said that rookie patrolmen were finding it impossible to live on the salary of \$1,220 a year, which is paid in checks of \$35 twice a month.

"When the pension of 13.3 per cent is checked off, other deductions are paid, uniforms, and equipment is purchased, the new patrolman has little left for wife and child."

The policeman's salary jumps to \$2,000 after six months, next to \$2,250, to \$2,500, \$2,750, and finally to \$3,000 at the end of five years, when he becomes a "first grade" patrolman.

It's pegged at \$3,000 for the rest of his life unless he's promoted.

"We're asking no more for first grade men than the 15 per cent of the 'Little Steel Formula,'" said Mr. Harnedy.

"And we're asking it only for wartime and six months thereafter. We're entitled to it. The cost of living has gone up much more than 15 per cent. We must have that much at least."

Mr. Harnedy and Mr. Charles

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500,000 Negroes Denied War Jobs

WMC Faces Problem of Smashing Jimcrow Bars

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 18.—One of the biggest jobs facing Clinton S. Golden, one of the two labor vice chairmen appointed recently to the War Production Board, is to assure the greater utilization of Negroes in war industry.

Golden, who is on leave from his post as assistant to President Philip Murray of the United Steel Workers, is in charge of tying together the manpower and production programs. He will serve in a similar capacity as vice chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

A recent survey made by WMC's Bureau of Program Requirements shows that discrimination against Negroes is still major bottleneck causing unnecessary manpower shortages.

At least 500,000 Negro workers who could be used in war industry are barred from employment by discriminatory practices, the WMC survey reveals.

EMPLOYMENT STILL LAGS

According to the report, Negro workers now constitute 6.7 per cent of the 14,673,000 workers in 16,000 plants reporting to the United States Employment Service, on their March 1943 payrolls.

This shows something of an increase over a similar survey made in July, 1942 which revealed that only 5.8 per cent of the workers in the plants reporting were Negroes.

But the report also makes it clear that Negro employment in war industry is not in line with the proportion of Negroes to the population and to the total labor force.

Negroes are estimated at about 10 per cent of the total population in the United States, and are taken into the Army at about this rate.

But they constitute only 0.7 per cent of the workers in war industry. In other words, the number of Negroes in war industry to reach their proper proportion to the total labor force should be increased by at least 3.3 per cent or a minimum of 500,000 workers.

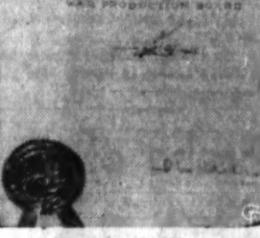
Geographical distribution is cited by WMC as one of the principal reasons for the relatively small number of Negroes in war industry. Two-thirds of the Negro labor force is in the South where only 13.5 per cent of war contracts have been placed.

But the WMC also cites discrimination against Negroes by employers and in some cases by workers as one of the principal factors involved.

Wide-spread discrimination was found not only in the hiring of Negroes but also in the mental nature of their work after being hired.

"In practically every section of the country," the WMC report said, "even where Negroes are freely employed, they are frequently engaged only in lower classifications and have relatively little opportunity for upgrading. This is especially true

Scrap Champ



DIAL RAWL, 13, OF GILBERT, S. C., WEARS A BIG GRIN OVER THE LARGE WFB CITATION AWARDED DIAL FOR WINNING THE NATIONAL SCHOOL SCRAP COLLECTION COMPETITION WITH A SCORE OF 457,000 POUNDS OF METAL. HE ALSO WON A \$25 BOND AND A TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

RAF Blasts Nazi Bases in North France

(Continued on Page 4)

blaze that raged for several hours. At least two persons were killed, and four injured, two of them seriously.

It was the first time such an incendiary had been noted in use over Britain. American servicemen aiding air raid warden in rescuing victims from the debris, including two men trapped in the post office basement, and home guards and civil defense workers were called out to control crowds attracted by the blaze that lit a big area.

Soviet experts analyzed a new type of bomb believed to be of the same type as the "oil drum" dropped here. According to the Moscow newspaper Pravda, the new incendiaries have been used by the Germans in raids on several Soviet cities.

June 22 Rally To Hear Soviet Vice Consul

Mikhail Vavilov, vice consul of the USSR in New York, will speak at the "Tribute to Russia" labor-industry rally at 4:30 P. M., on Tuesday, June 22, on 26th St., between Seventh and Eighth Aves., it was announced today. The rally is sponsored by Russian War Relief.

Both Negro and labor groups are looking to Clinton Golden as vice chairman of both WPA and WMC to give serious consideration to greater utilization of Negro workers as one of the biggest manpower problems.

Communists Mobilize Against 'Met' Jimcrow

By Eugene Gordon

Every Communist Party club and branch in New York County is being mobilized in the fight against the fascist features of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.'s proposed "Stuyvesant Town." The corporation is planning, after the war, to construct this housing development in the area bounded by Avenue C on the east and First Ave. on the west, and by 14th St. on the south and 20th St. on the north.

Negro and other progressive organizations oppose the Metropolitan's expressed intention to bar tenants because of race or creed.

The New York County Communist Party said yesterday, through Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., its chairman, that Communist clubs and branches would "collaborate with other forces" in arousing the people to take action on the Mayor, the City Council and the insurance company.

PETITION CAMPAIGN

One of the features of the Party campaign is a petition to which signatures will be attached.

Headed "Make Stuyvesant Town a People's Town," the petition reads, in part:

"It is a shameful blot upon New York City, the most progressive city in the nation, to permit the building of an undemocratic, un-American, fascist housing project. Walled towns, projects from which the public is excluded, houses in which people cannot live because of race, color or creed, have no place in the city of New York."

"In the midst of this people's war for survival, the action of the Board of Estimate is a severe blow to the unity and the morale of the people."

The petition demands that the Board's action be rescinded and that "all present objectionable features, and above all, Jim Crow," be removed from the project.

Offenses against the project are progressing, in the meantime, on other fronts.

Property owners in that area have instituted court action on grounds that the Metropolitan got the land without due process of law; that the state constitution shall not be maintained along fascist lines.

RWR Dinner to Honor Rev. Steele

A testimonial dinner in honor of its honorary chairman, the Rev. S. Tagart Steele, Jr., will be given by the upper Manhattan committee of Russian War Relief at 6:30 P. M. on Sunday, June 20, in the Capitol Hotel.

Dr. Steele is leaving his post as rector of the Chapel of the Intercession, 550 W. 155th St., to assume a new post in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Germantown, Pa.

William S. Gailmor, radio commentator, will speak. Jeanne Beauchamp, star of "Rosalinda"; Maxine Johnson, contralto; Dorothy Kesner, violinist and Arthur Liel, composer, will appear.

The Negro people, backed by the Communist Party and other progressives, seem determined that the first housing project erected after the war against fascism shall not be maintained along fascist lines.

Who Was Delinquent In This Case?--

By Ann Rivington

Little Eric Coburn, 12-year-old Negro schoolboy in Public School 178, Brooklyn, has learned a lot about juvenile delinquency in the past two weeks.

The trouble started on June 4, when Eric allegedly struck a teacher.

Since that day, Eric has been excluded from class, illegally arrested without a warrant, held like an adult criminal on "assault" charges for \$500 bail confined in the Brooklyn "Children's Shelter" for a week. According to his own account, he was beaten with paddles and rods no less than five times while in the shelter.

Now Eric's up against a "record" with six months probation to look forward to. By court decision, he's got to keep right on going to P. S. 178.

If he isn't a delinquent by this time, the credit goes exclusively to Eric and his mother, Violet Coburn, of 2290 Dean St.

THE STORY

Here's the story, as Eric's mother gave it to the Daily Worker—more like an account of Nazi persecution than a record of American education for democracy.

He will be formally released from the state prison, where he was serving two and a half to five years for forgery and larceny of Bund Funds, when Federal agents call to take him into custody.

Coburn's citizenship was revoked March 18 and he will be deported after the war.

The board acted on Kuhn's third parole application, after the Federal government filed a Presidential warrant directing his internment and deportation. Place of internment will not be revealed.

His maximum state sentence would have expired November 19, 1944.

Kuhn was sentenced in 1939 after being convicted of stealing \$500 and making false entries in Bund books. He became national leader of American Nazis in 1938 and his first action was to change the name of the organization from Friends of New Germany to German-American Bund. He was once employed by the Ford Motor Co. as a chemist and while in prison worked at dyeing raw cotton.

ARREST BOY

But Miss Swan, and the principal, Dr. Nussey, didn't wait for Mrs. Coburn to come to school. That very afternoon, they sent for Detective Henry Werner, attached to the 73rd Police Precinct, and asked him to "arrest" young Eric.

Eric was told to bring his mother to school the next day. He was frightened and didn't even mention the matter to her when he got home.

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Union Lookout

Members of Local 260, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, got a thrill this week when they learned that garments they made helped rescue a shipwrecked Navy crew. They heard about it from Rear Admiral W. E. Young, chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. The crew was wrecked in heavy seas on the Newfoundland coast. Survivors spent 20 grueling hours in sub-zero temperature without shelter in a blinding blizzard before they were rescued. Those best able to stand it wore jungle cloth special winter outfit that the unionists made. "Those men probably owe their lives to that equipment," the Rear Admiral said the ship supply officer reported. And the Rear Admiral added: "To you who are providing our fighting men with this vital equipment, the Navy extends sincere thanks."

Joint Council 13 of the United Shoe Workers, CIO, has an intensive campaign under way in defense of the OPA and for price control. The union is circulating a petition addressed to Vice-President Henry Wallace and Speaker Sam Rayburn asking them to put an end to the conspiracy against the federal agency. Each shop chairman has been sent a statement explaining the crisis in the price control program by I. Rosenberg, manager of the Council.

A testimonial dinner honoring Max Perlow, newly elected international secretary of the United Furniture Workers, CIO, will be held next Friday night, June 26, at the Hotel St. George. The date was incorrectly given in a recent announcement. Dr. Bella Dodd, legislative director of the Teachers Union, was the only non-CIO speaker outside of the Mayor, at the CIO victory conference Wednesday night. She got a tremendous hand from the conference when she announced that New York teachers hope to be in the CIO soon, having applied to State, County and Municipal Workers for affiliation.

The Greater New York Industrial Union Council has just gotten an information sheet to end information sheets on how to fight the black market and price chiseling. The sheet tells you what to do when shopping, how to detect a violation and how to prosecute it. It also explains the penalties imposed on violators. The reverse side provides a form on which consumers can make their complaints and lists the addresses of CIO Community Councils where the complaints can be brought for action. Copies of the sheet are going out to all CIO unions.

Sidney Fudell, general organizer of Hotel Front Service Union, Local 144, has been inducted into the Army. He was a bellman at the Hotel Pennsylvania before he became a full-time union official. Local 144's Negro Council will meet next Wednesday at 5:30 at Edison Hall, 226 W. 47th St.

Pvt. Sol Moifsky, recreation director of Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Local 65 until his induction, has an up-to-date story of his first day's experience on the rifle range in the union's paper "New Voices." On his last try, he reports, he scored four misses in a row, then vowed to do better next time. "If Pavlichenko is a sharpshooter, Moifsky wants to be one," he wrote his union buddies. Moifsky is now a radio operator on an Army cargo plane.

AFL President William Green will be a guest speaker at the Hotel Commodore next Wednesday at ceremonies in memory of the late Judge Louis Brandeis. At that ceremony, New York's Central Trades and Labor Council will turn over a check for \$300,000 to a representative of the U.S. Treasury for the purchase of a bomber to be known as the "Spirit of the AFL." The check represents bond purchases by AFL members.

Lynn AFL and CIO Urge Connally Veto

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LYNN, June 18.—Representatives of 20 CIO, AFL and independent local unions, with a membership of 45,000, have called upon President Roosevelt to veto the Smith-Connally bill.

"Labor has voluntarily pledged not to strike and we feel

passage of this bill would provoke a

perpetuate New Deal principles in our nation's history," says the message, signed by unionists as they gathered to plan a Victory Town meeting.

"Labor has voluntarily pledged not to strike and we feel

the message, signed by unionists as they gathered to plan a Victory Town meeting.

HENDERSON CALLS BILL "REASONABLE"

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—In a wire to President Roosevelt, Donald Henderson, president of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, CIO, said that the Smith-Connally bill must be vetoed as "treasonable."

"If allowed to become a law," he said, "it will play directly into John L. Lewis' disruptor attempts to split labor and will strengthen the hands of reactionaries in their efforts to sell the present Administration down the river and elect an appeasement Congress and Administration in 1944."

Henderson spoke in the name of 100,000 organized workers.

BALTIMORE LABOR PRESSES FOR VETO

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, June 18.—AFL and CIO unions and leaders in this great manufacturing and shipping center are appealing to President Roosevelt to veto the Smith-Connally bill against trade unionism.

Congressional representatives and senators are being individually urged to support a Presidential veto, said Robert J. Buxbaum, president, the Maryland and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, AFL.

Demands for a veto were likewise voiced by such AFL leaders as F. Clark Ellis, president, the Baltimore Building and Construction Trades Council, and Thomas Drew of the Firemen's and Assistants' Union, No. 61.

The Baltimore Industrial Union Council, CIO, said the bill would disrupt the unity of the American people and said the patriotic labor movement must not be penalized for the anti-war actions of John L. Lewis.

The Council denounced strikes as out of order during the war period. At the same time, it urged President Roosevelt to veto the Smith-Connally bill and pressed for the rollback of prices as a way of preventing strikes and inflation.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BLAMES LEWIS, OPERATORS FOR COAL STRIKE

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 18.—The Trumbull County CIO, close neighbor of the coal miners, has condemned recent coal strikes as the result of mismanagement by operators and John L. Lewis.

The Council denounced strikes as out of order during the war period. At the same time, it urged President Roosevelt to veto the Smith-Connally bill and pressed for the rollback of prices as a way of preventing strikes and inflation.

60,000 URGE PDE VETO CONNALLY BILL

Delegates of the 40 affiliated locals of the Greater New York Joint Council of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America, comprising 60,000 members, sent President Roosevelt a wire Monday urging a veto of the Smith-Connally bill.

The wire, signed by Jack Altman, would advance industrial peace and

Dubinsky Stooge Goes All-Out for Lewis at Meeting

To most people in America, John L. Lewis is a recognized part of the anti-war conspiracy, linked with the Axis, but to Joseph Tuvim, one of David Dubinsky's lieutenants in the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, he is "a great labor leader."

Tuvim, a business agent for the ILGWU's local 142, made that statement Thursday night at a meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council at Beethoven Hall, where delegates from AFL unions demanded an appeal to the President for a veto of the Smith-Connally bill.

Tuvim was a little more brash in his approach than most of the Dubinsky forces. They stay away from discussing Lewis, recognizing that his disruptive, Axis-aiding policies are understood and rejected by patriotic needle trades workers. They project Dubinsky's defeatist policies only by seeking to confine debate to the 500,000 miners, leaving Lewis out of the question.

DENOUNCE LEWIS

Tuvim threw his bouquet at Lewis after John Goodman, delegate from Hotel Front Service Employees, Local 144, and Morris Davis, delegate of Painters Local 948, urged that condemnation of the mine union official be added to an executive committee recommendation urging President Roosevelt to kill the Smith-Connally bill.

The Smith-Connally bill would not have had a chance of passing if it had not been for John L. Lewis," Goodman declared. "Labor should not be penalized for the act of one man."

"At the same time that we condemn the Smith-Connally bill we should act against Lewis. That is the best way to back up President Roosevelt."

Davis tried to introduce a motion adopted by his local and endorsed by Painters District Council 9 denouncing Lewis, urging the AFL to reject his application for readmission and combining this with a protest against the Smith-Connally bill.

Chairman Thomas Murtha constantly interrupted Davis as he tried to present his resolution. He told him not to mention names. The only name in the resolution was that of Lewis. However, when Tuvim spoke, Murtha made no effort to prevent him from mentioning names.

The Council took no action on Davis' proposal, which never actually reached the floor in the form of a motion. The executive committee's recommendation, urging a Presidential veto of the anti-labor bill and endorsement of AFL President Green's statement against it, was accepted along with the board's full report.

Delegates also adopted a resolution endorsing the stand taken by the OPA labor advisory committee which calls for support for the price rollback, farm subsidies, appropriations for price control and enforcement and like.

Painters District Council 9, representing thousands of members of AFL painters locals, has unanimously adopted a resolution denouncing John L. Lewis for doing "un-American" acts.

"It allowed to become a law," he said, "it will play directly into John L. Lewis' disruptor attempts to split labor and will strengthen the hands of reactionaries in their efforts to sell the present Administration down the river and elect an appeasement Congress and Administration in 1944."

Henderson spoke in the name of 100,000 organized workers.

BALTIMORE LABOR PRESSES FOR VETO

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, June 18.—United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO; Local 245, Moving Picture Machine Operators, AFL; Local 290, International Hodcarriers, Building & Common Laborers Union, AFL; Local 800, State, City, and Town Employees Federation; Local 182, Bakery and Confectionery Workers, AFL; Local 20, International Fur and Leather Workers, CIO; Local 216, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO; Local 2, United Shoe Workers of America, CIO; Local 71, Amalgamated Meatcutters of America; Local 42, Truckdrivers, Chauffeurs, and Teamsters Union, AFL; Branch 7, National Association of Letter Carriers, AFL; Local 12407, District 50, United Mine Workers; Local 565, Carpenters Union, AFL; Local 28, Locomotives Union, CIO; Local 77, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, AFL; Local 277, United Association of Steamfitters, AFL; Local 183, Bakery and Confectionery Workers, AFL; Local 471, International Association of Machinists; Lynn Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL; Lynn Central Labor Union, AFL.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BLAMES LEWIS, OPERATORS FOR COAL STRIKE

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 18.—The Trumbull County CIO, close neighbor of the coal miners, has condemned recent coal strikes as the result of mismanagement by operators and John L. Lewis.

The Council denounced strikes as out of order during the war period.

At the same time, it urged President Roosevelt to veto the Smith-Connally bill and pressed for the rollback of prices as a way of preventing strikes and inflation.

60,000 URGE PDE VETO CONNALLY BILL

Delegates of the 40 affiliated locals of the Greater New York Joint Council of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America, comprising 60,000 members, sent President Roosevelt a wire Monday urging a veto of the Smith-Connally bill.

The wire, signed by Jack Altman, would advance industrial peace and

Shooting Straight At The Axis



These comely women are not members of a pistol club but operators of air rivel games at Chicago's Southern Air Lines, Memphis, Tenn. C. & S. employees are covered by a contract with Air Lines Mechanics Association, an independent union.

Seamen Win Fight For Negro Bosun

Robert Richardson, only Negro on deck, was the best bosun the crew had worked under in many trips.

The bosun, a former ship's delegate for the National Maritime Union, got the work done with a smile. A swell war-time sailor, he was the only man on deck, but one, who knew how to handle the torpedo nets on which lives depended.

The crew felt safer with Richardson on the dangerous "shuttle run" from Britain to Africa and back.

But the skipper didn't like Negroes. He "broke" Richardson sent him back to the fo'c'sle as able seaman—without any charges. Said vaguely "he couldn't handle the job."

WHISPERING CAMPAIGN

When men protested against the demotion of their favorite bosun, the captain began whispering to this one and that one that he didn't see why white men should take orders from a Negro.

He made this crack once too often. When the ship came to New York the captain tried to pay Richardson off with able seaman's wages—not bosun's pay.

The men pointed out that it's the custom to continue paying bosun rates to a man who's been reduced to A.B. without any specific charges against his work.

So the crew had the skipper brought before the U. S. Shipping Commissioner of the U. S. Maritime Commission at 42 Broadway.

And there the skipper repeated the anti-Negro crack in the presence of Al Smith, patrolman for the National Maritime Union; Emilio Coco, deck delegate, and various crew members. He admitted he had said that he didn't see why white men should take orders from a Negro.

He cooked his goose when he said that.

Commissioner John J. Daly is no friend of the union's. But in the face of this openly voiced racial prejudice he warned the captain that his conduct was bad for morale. And he ruled the company must pay Richardson full bosun's wages since he was "broken." The total amounted to an addition \$125, at the rate of \$25 a month more wages for the last five months at sea.

The week will be marked by a series of rallies throughout the borough, whose purpose will be to awaken the people to the need for all-out support of our Commander-in-Chief as we are about to launch offensives for the final victory over the Axis.

The first three rallies will be in 16th A. D. on June 25; in 2nd A. D. on June 27th; in 18th A. D. on June 30th and will feature Congressman Marcantonio, Frances Riddle, rank and file leader of Local 60, ILGWU and leaders of community groups including CIO community councils.

PROGRESSIVES IN B'KLYN ALP TO HOLD RALLIES

Max Torchin, executive secretary of the Progressive Committee of the American Labor Party, Kings County, today announced Mobilization - In - Support - of - the - President Week, June 25 to July 3.

The week will be marked by a series of rallies throughout the borough, whose purpose will be to awaken the people to the need for all-out support of our Commander-in-Chief as we are about to launch offensives for the final victory over the Axis.

The membership meeting of Local 22, where the first discussion on Dubinsky's Lewis stand broke through in an ILGWU local, revisited the administration on the defensive. The reason is that there aren't any people among the ILGWU membership who would touch a defeatist with a ten-foot pole.

The Dubinsky machine men, therupon, resort to demagogic to swindle members into supporting their pro-Lewis position. "It isn't Lewis that is the issue, it is the 600,000 miners whom we want in the AFL." This is the run of administration speeches at the Local 22 meeting.

The later "Justice" editorial, taking the same line, calls upon the AFL's executive council to consider the Lewis application "from a strictly trade union point of view."

ZARITSKY FLAYED LEWIS

Max Zaritsky, president of the Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, who is usually aligned with Dubinsky, gave a sharp answer to this. He pointed out that this "piecemeal" unity policy is not unity but an obstacle to unity. Lewis is wanted in AFL ranks by William Hutcheson of the carpenters, Matthew Wohl and others who want support for a powerful appeasement bloc which would bar unity with the 5,000,000 members of the CIO and sabotaged labor's support of the war.

Speakers at the meeting, which will be held at the McDowell Memorial Presbyterian Church, 21st and Columbia, include Arthur Huff Faust, noted Negro educator and author; Rabbi Aaron Dexter; Gies C. Frazer, president of the RCA local 103, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, and Miss Sonia Podgor, secretary of the Philadelphia Consumers Federation.

Labor Laws Protect Kids in Food Plants

The opening gun in the attack against the WLB and its operations, resulting from this bill, was fired this week when the U. S. Gypsum Co., headed by Sewell Avery, also head of Montgomery Ward and Company, placed nationwide advertisements flaunting a directive to include a maintenance of membership provision in a union contract.

The section affords another opportunity to "hamstring" the WLB through litigation challenging maintenance of membership orders.

"Thus, we will again witness the spectacle of a concerted legal attack upon the War Labor Board similar to that which was launched against the National Relations Board when it was first created and which hampered its functions for a period of two years," the memorandum says.

DESTRUCTIVE PENALTIES

Section 8 imposes a tremendous civil penalty which can destroy the treasury of any union in the United States for violations.

Even one half day's stoppage of work may bring about a penalty of hundreds of thousands of dollars and it may be imposed upon individuals as well as upon their unions.

"One need but recall the testimony brought out before the LaFollette committee investigating activities of employers in labor disputes to know that some employers are not averse to the employment of agents-provocateurs to stir up strife and this bill certainly encourages such employer activities," says the memorandum.

DENIES MINORITY RIGHTS

Section 5 denies minorities the right to apply to the National War Labor Board for changes in wage or other conditions in plants where the government has taken over under the act.

Only the government agency which made the seizure or a majority of the employees or their representatives would have this right.

"The right, accorded the minority and denied to the majority, will inevitably produce unrest and dissatisfaction," says the memorandum.

ENCOURAGES STRIKES

Though sponsors vociferously describe the bill as against strikes, the bill expressly encourages strikes between Section 8 of the bill and the no-strike pledge given by labor. The no-strike pledge holds good throughout the war, and in all plants and under all circumstances.

Section 8, with the exception of government-owned plants, permits striking provided certain formalities are met and a brief cooling-off period observed.

Phillies Slam Dodgers With 9 Runs in 6th, 10-8

Brooks leading by 8-0 when house falls in; fourth straight loss for Dodgers; worst defeat in years; Adams gets two extra-base hits in big inning

By Nat Low

What happened to the Dodgers yesterday at Ebbets Field should happen to Hitler. But fast.

One of the most humiliating defeats ever suffered by a Brooklyn team in its long history, the Dodgers lost to the Phillies 10-8, when after leading by 8-0 going into the sixth frame the rampaging Phils broke loose with nine hits which were good for nine runs and the ball game.

Three of the Dodgers' ace hurlers took the beating in that frame, starting with Rube Melton and going through Curt Davis and Ed Head. It was the club's fourth defeat in succession and their seventh in eight games. It broke the spirit of the team and sent them off the field with their heads hanging on their knees.

It was about the worst collapse a major league team has suffered in recent years and must have pointed to the writing on the wall for the Dodgers.

After their exasperating three-day experience with the Giants at the Polo Grounds the Dodgers came back to their ballfield for what they planned to be a pleasant stand against the Phils. And they started off as if they were going to do just that.

Before the game was ten minutes old they had scored twice off Lefty Al Gerheuser. They added two more in the second inning to make it 4-0. Another tally came in the fourth and then three pattered over the plate in the fifth to total eight runs against none for the Phils. By this time, of course, Brother Gerheuser was under the showers and the ball game seemed safely tucked away in the Dodgers' victory bag.

THE ROOF FALLS IN

But then things began to happen. Slowly at first and then a bit more rapidly. Leo Durocher's smile lasted all during the early part of the sixth inning. Even after the Phils had scored three runs, he was still smiling. Three minutes later he wasn't. Things turned blacker and blacker—and well, you had to see it to believe it.

Here's what happened. Buster Adams, gotten from the Cards in the Litzwiler deal, opened with a rousing three base off the right center field wall. A fly by Waddell brought him home. One run, one out.

Babe Dahlgren rapped a single into left. Coacher Triplett followed suit as did young Charlie Brewster. Pitcher Rube Melton began to sweat. Durocher began to frown and the Phils began to go wild.

TOMMY LIVINGSTON FIRED OUT

Tommy Livingston fired out to left field scoring Dahlgren with the second run. That was two out and things perked up a bit. But Schoolboy Rower, pinch-hitting for the pitcher, rapped a single to center which scored Triplett. Three runs. Maruha drew a base on balls to load the bags again. Melton bid adieu here and Curt Davis came in. Ron Norther greeted him with a single to center which scored Brewster, leaving the bases still loaded. Buster Adams up for the second time, blasted a 370 foot double to left center which cleared the bags. That made it seven runs. Waddell hammered a single into center which tallied Adams. Waddell took second on the throw to the plate. Eight runs.

Babe Dahlgren cracked a single over Billy Herman which scored Waddell. Nine runs. Triplett finally popped out to Camilli and ended the nightmare.

THE PHILS ADDED ANOTHER RUN

The Phils added another run in the ninth but it wasn't really needed. By this time the Dodgers were playing like men in a trance. They couldn't believe their eyes.

BUT WAIT UNTIL THEY LOOK AT THIS PAPER THIS MORNING!

Ah, me! It was fun while it lasted, but maybe the honeymoon is over.

WHAT'S ON

CAMP UNITY

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CHESTERS

AMERICAN VICTORY IN THE BROWNS

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1943



JOE GORDON

Sox Beat Yanks On Joe Gordon's Two Errors, 3-1

By C. E. Dexter

Joe Gordon had one of the worst days of his major league career at the Stadium yesterday, striking out three times and making two vital errors which gave the ball game to the Boston Red Sox, 3-1.

Joe's errors came in the fourth and ninth innings and both lead to the Sox's three runs. With this gift, Tex Hughson needed no more prodding and went on to set the Yanks back with only four hits. Only a mighty 435 foot triple in the second inning by Johnny Lindell saved the Bombers from a shutout.

Hank Bowky hurled for the Yanks and did fairly well, but was always in trouble and Gordon's errors finished the job.

The Yanks were the first to score in the second frame when Lindell drove his triple to left center. Nick Ettin drove a tremendous fly to Pete Fox who made a one-handed catch, Lindell scoring after that.

The first Gordon error came in the fourth inning when Lupien singled to right and attempted to steal second. He was thrown out easily but while the ump was calling him out Gordon dropped the peg and the ump reversed his decision. Eddie Doerr walked and then Eddie LaLuz drove a single to center which tallied Lupien. Hughson then came through with a single to center and that scored Doerr.

Burnham will try for a double by running in the senior 800 on Sunday. He probably will be co-chaired with Ford Joe Nowicki for the 800-meter title. Burnham won the Ivy League half and mile. In the ICMA championships he won the mile, but fell on the last lap of the 800 when he became entangled in someone's legs. He meant to run in the NCAA 800 last weekend, but he had to give up his plane seat to a priority holder and did not get to Evanston, Ill., until 5 A. M. Friday. So he scratched from the 800 heats which were supposed to be run Friday, only to discover that no heats were necessary. Despite all his mis-

fortune, the first Gordon error came in the fourth inning when Lupien singled to right and attempted to steal second. He was thrown out easily but while the ump was calling him out Gordon dropped the peg and the ump reversed his decision. Eddie Doerr walked and then Eddie LaLuz drove a single to center which tallied Lupien. Hughson then came through with a single to center and that scored Doerr.

There was no more scoring until the ninth when with two out Dee Miles hit an easy grounder to Gordon who booted it ingloriously. Pete Fox singled him to third and then Babe Ruth, the refuge from the Polo Grounds, rapped a double to left to tally Miles with the third and final run.

Babe Dahlgren cracked a single into left. Coacher Triplett followed suit as did young Charlie Brewster. Pitcher Rube Melton began to sweat. Durocher began to frown and the Phils began to go wild.

Tommy Livingston fired out to left field scoring Dahlgren with the second run. That was two out and things perked up a bit. But Schoolboy Rower, pinch-hitting for the pitcher, rapped a single to center which scored Triplett. Three runs. Maruha drew a base on balls to load the bags again. Melton bid adieu here and Curt Davis came in. Ron Norther greeted him with a single to center which scored Brewster, leaving the bases still loaded. Buster Adams up for the second time, blasted a 370 foot double to left center which cleared the bags. That made it seven runs. Waddell hammered a single into center which tallied Adams. Waddell took second on the throw to the plate. Eight runs.

Babe Dahlgren cracked a single over Billy Herman which scored Waddell. Nine runs. Triplett finally popped out to Camilli and ended the nightmare.

The Phils added another run in the ninth but it wasn't really needed. By this time the Dodgers were playing like men in a trance. They couldn't believe their eyes.

But wait until they look at this paper this morning!

Ah, me! It was fun while it lasted, but maybe the honeymoon is over.

WHAT'S ON

CIO and AFL Leaders Score Connally Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

one individual," Murray said. "It is supposed to be directed against this purpose."

BACK TO NORMAL

Meanwhile, the city is coming back to normal on the surface. Buses and street cars are operating. Most stores have reopened. Negro workers are going back to their jobs. The town remains under curfew and a number of arrests for violations were made last night by defense guards, local police and Texas Rangers.

The military court of inquiry is holding closed sessions, with a draft board member sitting in to check on any violations.

Average citizens, including most of the shipyard worker, condemn the assault on the Negro quarter,

but point out that the Axis basic

for this is to order an immediate investigation of these outbreaks and the possibility of their subversive instigation in industrial plants and communities throughout the country."

The NMU wire to the President says, in part:

"In proper perspective, strike of auto workers in Packard plant in Detroit, outbreak in Mobile ships,

buses, shooting of five workers in Chester, West Coast riots directed against Mexican and other workers,

smear campaign against Negro people in New York, new Jim Crow barriers as represented in Metropolitan Housing Project in New York, and now Beaumont situation,

must be recognized as a concerted

campaign of disruption and disunity unleashed by sinister appear-

ance and Fascist elements in Amer-

ica."

Requests for government action

against the fifth columnists respon-

sible for the Beaumont riots have

invoked such drastic legislation.

Earlier in the day, Richard T.

Frankenstein, vice president of the

powerful United Automobile Work-

ers, vigorously denounced John L.

Lewis as "unpatriotic" in a letter to

the President, urging a veto of the

measure.

Stating that he knew the Presi-

dent would be severely criticized in

many quarters if he vetoed the

anti-labor bill, Frankenstein said:

"But, Mr. President, you must

surely understand that John L.

Lewis does not represent the views

and interests of American labor and

that it is therefore unjust to pen-

alize all of American labor because

of the unpatriotic stand Lewis has

taken."

Frankenstein said that the bill

would provoke and encourage strikes

and as far as Lewis is concerned,

would "merely succeed in making a

martyr out of him, which is possibly

what he would like to see happen."

Bronx

MASQUERADE PARTY. Costumes, en-

tertainment, dancing, spacious, cool club

room, private room, piano, orchestra, and social dancing. Refreshments. 13 Astor Place. 8 P.M. Admission 50c.

Manhattan

SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY. Sunday

night party, William Blaik, noted author of "The Copperheads" and "The World Is Mine," will speak on "The Second American Revolution, the Invasion of the Soviet Union." Russian Folk Dance, singing, dancing, refreshments. 13 Astor Place. 8 P.M. Admission 50c.

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A War Necessity

THE joint appeal by heads of the AFL-CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods for a presidential veto of the Smith-Connally bill is a well documented analysis of the destructive features of the measure. It shows that far from furthering the country's interest in the war it would work to the contrary.

The statement should be particularly impressive for its restatement of labor's no-strike pledge. It takes issue with the bill precisely because it condones strikes in wartime and even outlines a procedure for them.

The joint labor appeal is another step to establish labor's constructive wartime role in the eyes of the public in general. Undoubtedly it would have been strengthened had it pointed out that the measure came about because of the activities of John L. Lewis, and that the three principal labor organizations in the country have nothing in common with Lewis' program.

This vital omission is undoubtedly due to the presence, especially in the AFL, of some close associates of Lewis. This does not hinder local unions and international affiliates from making their sentiments fully known to the President. There are only a few days left to the veto deadline. The President should have thousands upon thousands of such assurances from labor organizations to show the country that a veto is justified.

Labor Unity Trends

IT IS about a month since the decision was made to dissolve the Communist International. Events in a number of countries already demonstrate that this decision, which was a recognition of a new situation and a new need, is already facilitating the development of greater labor, anti-fascist and national unity.

This is said despite the decision of the British Labor Party Congress against the affiliation of the Communist Party. The three to one vote is not representative of the real state of affairs within the British labor movement, nor is it final.

As Claude Cockburn pointed out in advance of the Congress in an article in the New Masses, the effect of the Comintern decision could not be registered at the British Labor Congress because practically all of the affiliates had already committed themselves before the C. I. proposal had become known. It was therefore expected that the Communist proposal for affiliation would be defeated.

That the Congress vote could not be made to stand as the final word on the matter seemed to have been recognized by the Labor Party Executive. For they chose Herbert Morrison, who had just been repudiated by the election of Arthur Greenwood to the treasurer's post, to act as their official spokesman against the affiliation motion.

That the trend is decidedly in the opposite direction is shown by developments in Switzerland, Chile and Costa Rica.

In Switzerland, there is the immediate possibility of the affiliation of the Communist Party to the Swiss Socialist Federation, headed by Leon Nicole. This move is causing a reorientation and reshifting even within the old Socialist Party. Thus, in Switzerland the development is towards a single, unified political party of the working class.

Chile offers still another and broader per-

spective. Here developments seem to be taking the direction of a merger along broad lines to form something in the nature of a people's party, including not only the Communists and the Socialists, but other democratic and anti-fascist parties and groups. It would seem that in Chile a merger of the Communist, Socialist Workers and Socialist Parties might serve as the core of a broader party.

In Costa Rica, the most progressive and democratic country in Central America, the Communist Party has dissolved and reorganized itself as the People's Vanguard. Among the first results of this step is the understanding reached with the Catholic Archbishop for united action against Nazifascism between the Catholic workers and the workers under the leadership of the People's Vanguard.

The unmistakable trend is toward merger, combination and unification in the labor and anti-fascist people's movements within each country. This trend, becoming a strong movement in some countries and remaining temporarily confused in others, is aroused by the urgent necessities of the struggle for victory in the war.

The Council Probe

CONDEMNATION of the investigation of the city administration voted by the Democratic majority in the City Council is widespread.

Labor, liberal and conservative circles alike have attacked it as utterly unjustified and disruptive.

It was voted without the presentation of the slightest bit of evidence of irregularities in the city government. It runs counter to every accepted principle of American justice.

Through a haze of all kinds of phony charges, including, no doubt, red-baiting, the Democrats in the Council hope to capture sufficient seats in the coming elections to be able to override the Mayor's vetoes.

This would give them free rein in putting over anything they wanted to.

They are thus prepared to throw the city into turmoil when the nation is engaged in this crucial war for its existence. The Mayor is the main enemy to them; and the war against Hitler, Mussolini and the Mikado be damned!

Let's remember that this is the same Council majority that turned down resolutions on behalf of the anti-poll tax measure, of price control and rationing and in defense of labor when it was under attack by Rickenbacker.

It's the Council majority that refused an investigation of chaotic waterfront conditions when the Normandie was burned and that has tried to cripple essential city services by cutting the budget.

The investigation may turn up some petty irregularity. It would be a miracle if so vast an enterprise as the city government were entirely free of such irregularities.

The essential fact is, however, that the LaGuardia administration, though there's much to criticize about it, has given the city its best government in modern history.

The antics of the Democratic majority may have the unfortunate political effect of alienating some sections of labor from the Democratic Party at a time when there must be the closest ties between labor and the Democratic administration in Washington.

Germany Learns Meaning of The Fateful Word 'Retribution'

By Ilya Ehrenburg

MOSCOW, June 18 (TASS)—General Quade of the Luftwaffe published an article in the "Münchener Neueste Nachrichten" under the rather surprising title of "Ethics of Aerial Warfare."

In Sept. 1939 General Quade screamed bombastically that "our aviation has shown the people of Warsaw what Germany's might means." In May 1940 General Quade admired the German bombers which reduced Rotterdam to a heap of debris and ashes. In Jan. 1941 the Germans coined a new verb—to "covertate"—deriving from Coventry where thousands of innocent people perished.

In the spring of 1941 German airmen burned Belgrade. In the summer of 1941 General Quade wrote that the Luftwaffe bombs helped the German army to effect the quick capture of Mogilev and Gomel. In 1942 General Quade went into ecstasy at the way the German pilots tormented Leningrad.

At that time the General was not concerned with ethics. But today we see him in a new capacity. "Aerial bombardments of cities," he says plaintively, "are contrary to the laws of ethics." The air brigadier is turning into a sheep. The Germans quieted down when 500-pound bombs began to fall on Germany's cities. But when the music of four-ton bombs reached their ears they began to whine and Luftwaffe General Quade became interested in the question of ethics.

BUT THE BOMBS CAME

In Casablanca there was a foundry owner, Karl Weiman. Only recently he rejoiced. "We received five Frenchmen and seven Russians, aged 13 to 19." The slave owner Karl Weiman was concerned with his profits. But the bombs began to drop on Casablanca. And now Karl Weiman writes, "Fortunately my parents were in a cellar. But the terrible sight of the destroyed enterprise affected my father to such an extent that he got nervous shock and quietly died."

AT THE BOMBS CAME

From Deusseldorf: "This was a total raid. It was extermination plain and simple. . . . The central railway station has been destroyed, many of the streets are left without a single building. . . . I must not say anything about the factories."

Cologne: "Cologne should be called a memory rather than a city."

Essen: "You asked me to write what was destroyed. It is impossible. It is far easier to count what survived."

From Düsseldorf: "I never thought one could stand so much. It resembled the Last Nights of Pompeii!"

Bremen: "They caused terrible damage to Bremen. . . . There are few surviving streets and much rubble. That's all that is left."

What do the principal cities of Germany look like in the words of German men and women? I cite excerpts from letters.

The western section of Berlin remains one of the front. There are many streets where not a single building is left. The people here call Wilhelmsdorf Sodom and Gomorrah . . .

"What a ghastly night . . . Munich looks like a battlefield. Not a trace is left of Ludwigstrasse."

"I sometimes ask myself, can this really be our Hamburg? Some of the districts are impossible to recognize; it is like walking through a wilderness."

Here is one from Nuremberg: "They have worked havoc here. Heaps of debris in place of a city. They hit the post office, the railway station, many factories. . . . Horror?"

From Stuttgart: "The station, factories, apartment houses—all reduced to rubble."

Dortmund: "We call it living in a city, but we spend most of our time in shelters, dying from fear. . . . There is hardly time to clear the streets."

From Duisburg: "Air torpedoes raise the buildings to the ground. . . . The central sections of the city are in the main destroyed."

TOTAL RAIDS

From Düsseldorf: "This was a total raid. It was extermination plain and simple. . . . The central railway station has been destroyed, many of the streets are left without a single building. . . . I must not say anything about the factories."

Cologne: "Cologne should be called a memory rather than a city."

Essen: "You asked me to write what was destroyed. It is impossible. It is far easier to count what survived."

From Düsseldorf: "I never thought one could stand so much. It resembled the Last Nights of Pompeii!"

Bremen: "They caused terrible damage to Bremen. . . . There are few surviving streets and much rubble. That's all that is left."

Frankfurt on the Main: "Before my eyes is an unbearable spectacle of destruction."

Königsberg: "Our city is beginning to resemble western Germany. . . . The Russian visits have become frequent . . .

There are 20 cities in Germany with a population of more than 300,000. Of these 20, 16 according to the admission of Germans resemble a battlefield. Moreover, the letters cited were written last winter or early in the spring of 1943. Following the May and June raids the cities of Germany acquired an even greater semblance to ruins.

DOUBT THIS FUHRER'

Here is an excerpt from a German Frau, a resident of Dortmund: "Yesterday I went to the movies. During the show we heard the alert. . . . Incredible horror . . .

In the spring of 1943 they began to long for the end. No, it is just beginning for them. For 45 months they were cold-bloodedly destroying Europe. Now they are beginning to shout—when will this end? It will end together with them."

They no longer trust their defenders. They are beginning to doubt their Fuhrer. They are beginning to understand what air summonses imply.

Here is an excerpt from a letter by Rudolf Scheyer: "I wish that at least these raids of retribution were over." Thus for the first time the fatal word retribution is written by the hand of a German. They are beginning to understand that the 45 months are on record, that the blood of the children of London, Warsaw, Belgrade and Leningrad are crying out of retribution.

We know that air raids alone will not crush Germany. They will merely overturn it. It is only the court summons. The judge is coming, and this judge is the infantry. We know that Stalingrad, the Don, Kastornoye and Tunisia have shaken the walls of Germany more than any explosive bombs. But we read with deep satisfaction reports of raids on German cities. We have a right to speak of the great ethics of these bombings.

Party Education

We have entered a crucial stage in the war in which, historically speaking, split seconds count in deciding the issue of victory or defeat. Therefore clarity of purpose, will-power, strength of mind as well as strength of character, are some of the creative qualities that the entire camp of national unity, particularly the working class must obtain.

These are qualities that don't come of themselves. They must be acquired—in double-quick time. The working class, as the most consistent anti-fascist class, must become ideologically articulate; the labor movement must be in a constant political-ideological clash with the appeasers, with the weak-kneed and weak-minded. Even a touch of appeasement influence in the ranks of labor, such as the Lewis strike provocations, can be fatal to labor's role and responsibilities in the war. Now, as never before, POLITICAL EDUCATION of the working class is a first-rate MATERIAL WEAPON in winning the war. And herein lies the great significance of every speech and article by Earl Browder.

We are fortunate to be able to read and study some of the major speeches and articles by Browder as one unit, in pamphlet form, published by the Workers Library Publishers. Every speech and article not only reflects a stage in the development of the war, but is a fight against the appeasers, a battle to strengthen the home front, make labor conscious of its great responsibilities in this people's war for national liberation—all with the aim of strengthening America's will to victory.

We have read the Browder speeches and articles at the time of their publication. But it is only upon re-reading them in one unit, in pamphlet form, that we get the full panoramas of the activities, energy and clarity of the win-the-war contributions of the Communist Party as they are daily established and developed by Comrade Browder.

The new pamphlet is aptly entitled, "Policy for Victory." For the central thought of all of Browder's writings is: Correct policy is the primary and decisive weapon for victory; correct policy releases the creative energies of the people; correct policy imbues the people with confidence, turns them, as it were, into Paul Bunyans—giants who master difficulties and capable of performing feats of heroism. And the inspiring, enduring role of a Marxist workers' party, of the Communist Party, is the ability to foresee and shape correct policy, to involve the millions in shaping and executing correct policy. Such is the foundation of the millions.

Following his release from prison, in his first public appearance, Comrade Browder in the Madison Square Garden speech, stressed that "without correct policy we are defenseless, though we have arms a hundred-fold." Or, as Comrade Browder declared on the occasion of the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor: "Our lack of preparation was only incidentally a lack of the material of war. It was first of all moral and political unpreparedness . . ."

A mere pronouncement of correct policy is not enough. Comrade Browder hastens to declare therefore: "But this policy must be fought for." And the collection of speeches and articles contained in the pamphlet is permeated with the spirit of battle for the realization of correct policy.

A re-study of the speeches points to the need of constant clarification of the character of the war, of the issues involved in winning the war, of recognizing our friends and unmasking the enemies—all for the purpose of exerting the nation's full effort for victory.

At this time the main purpose of the Hitler-Hoover-Lewis strategy is to break up the home front. The political education of the people must help to safeguard the home front. This means that on the basis of living examples, as well as the experiences of the people themselves in the fight against the appeasers, the daily, nay, the hourly thinking of the people must be permeated with the realization of the profound truth of Comrade Browder's statement that: "If the Axis wins there will be no United States. There will be universal slavery. . . . People who are afraid to fight and afraid to die are destined to be slaves of Hitler. But Americans are going to fight . . ." [PP. 26-28 "Policy for Victory"—E. B.]

When Comrade Browder talks of the Communist Party, it is always in terms of the needs of the nation, of the conditions and role of labor. It is in this manner that the Communist Party can fulfill its duty at the present time and grow in influence.

To quote but one of the many references regarding the role of the Communist Party:

"Unity to win the war requires that we rise above all differences of political opinion. . . . The Communist Party of the United States meets this test. It has proclaimed its policy, and carries out this policy, to subordinate its own program of socialism to the needs of national unity that includes all classes. It actively mobilizes the workers for complete support to the war effort. It helps to work out democratic solutions for the problems of the war. It offers its cooperation to all sincere supporters of the war to victory. It works for the extension of American national unity, and of the United Nations, for the orderly solution of post-war problems. The Communist Party is entirely and without reservation a party of national unity for victory. And we have a contribution to make which no other group can substitute, a contribution at home and a contribution in strengthening our country's position abroad." [P. 40.]

The publication of the pamphlet is very timely. It should be in the possession of every member of the Communist Party, of every active fighter for correct win-the-war policies. It is of inestimable value in the hands of propagandists to train the new members and as a guide for the political education of the broadest circles of the labor movement.

Workers' Library Publishers is to be congratulated for making available the pamphlet—"Policy for Victory."

SAM DON.

Miracle 'Radar'—New Weapon Against Axis

At this point, Corporal Mott suddenly piped up: "How would you like a steak for supper, Captain?" The Captain scrutinized Mott's face, with a look that indicated he thought Mott was cracking up.

"I mean it," protested Mott.

The Captain replied, "Okay, Mott, you've started something. Now finish it. You are officially detailed to produce the steaks, but if you fail, don't you dare show your face around here tonight. And you know exactly what I mean."

LO AND BEHOLD

A grin broke out on Mott's face like a ray of sunshine. "I'll need a five-man detail," he said.

This was merely added fuel to the fire of righteous indignation, but the captain controlled himself and ordered up five men.

Mott and squad took off into the woods, and a half hour later a

shot rang out. Thirty more minutes passed and a little guy, rifle perched salutarily over his shoulder, strode into camp—alone. It was Mott.

The Captain glared. "Where are my men?" he demanded suspiciously.

"Bringing up the rear," replied Mott cheerfully.

And so they were, staggering under the weight of 200 pounds of fresh steaks. Landing on the island, Mott had observed wild cattle grazing in the distance. So he went a-hunting, and with a single shot bagged a fine meal for the Marines.

Mott, 32, is a resident of Far Rockaway, N. Y., where his wife, Addie, lives at 4711 New Haven Ave. He operated the State News Photo Service before joining the Marines as a combat photographer last summer.

His wife, he said, was that with further work it would be possible to develop an instrument that would not only search out aircraft many miles away, but even report what type of plane it was.

Hyland, Taylor and Young applied for a patent on June 13, 1933,

covering various applications of radio detection and ranging and it was granted Nov. 27, 1934, with twelve claims covering the art.

Two years ago Secretary of the Navy Knox in a letter to Hyland recognized his contribution to the discovery of radar reflection from moving aircraft.